

THE IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

ALFRED R. WIGHTMAN

Instructor in The Phillips Exeter Academy

A SUPPLEMENT TO
HARKNESS, KIRTLAND, AND WILLIAMS'
CICERO

Copyright, 1925, by American Book Company

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY



THE IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

ALFRED R. WIGHTMAN

Instructor in The Phillips Exeter Academy

A SUPPLEMENT TO

HARKNESS, KIRTLAND, AND WILLIAMS'
CICERO

Copyright, 1925, by American Book Company

W. P. 2

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

THE IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

IN THE FORUM BEFORE A PERMANENT COURT ESTABLISHED TO TAKE
COGNIZANCE OF CASES OF EXTORTION AND PRESIDED OVER BY
THE PRAETOR — THEN MANIUS ACILIUS GLABRIO — IN THE
YEAR 70 B.C.

INTRODUCTION

GAIUS VERRES had been proprætor in Sicily from B.C. 73-71, and during his term of office had been guilty of gross malversation. Upon his return, therefore, charges were preferred against him under the *lex Cornelia de pecuniis repetundis*. These charges proved sufficient to warrant a criminal action. This action, which was one to recover (*repetere*) sums of money misappropriated by Verres during his tenure of office, was brought by Cicero in the year 70 B.C., at the instance of the province of Sicily. Now there was a sound reason that determined for the Sicilians their choice of Cicero as prosecutor, for he had been quaestor at Lilybaeum — a town in the western part of their island — under Perducaeus, the proprætor of 75, and in the discharge of the duties of the quaestorship had made a most favorable impression upon the provincials by his ability and honesty. Moreover, as the result of residence in the island, he had become thoroughly acquainted with its history and with matters of local administration. Just as Cicero was the man that the Sicilians wished to have for their advocate in preference to all others, so — and for the same reasons — he was the very man that Verres least wanted to appear against him. Accordingly effort was made to have the case for the prosecution handled by one Caecilius, who was manifestly incompetent to undertake so grave a responsibility. To decide, therefore, whether Cicero or Caecilius should appear for the Sicilians there was a preliminary hearing at which Cicero successfully argued his just claims to the appointment. This speech of his is known as *in Caecilium Divinatio*. Cicero had thus got what for a self-made man was the opportunity of a life-time, for he was to be pitted against Hortensius, then the

recognized leader of the Roman bar. To win meant for him to supplant Hortensius as the leader; and he won.

In speaking of the prosecution of Verres we have to distinguish between two main divisions, — the *Actio Prima* and the *Actio Secunda*. The trial really ended with the first Action, for at its conclusion Verres withdrew into exile, thereby anticipating the decision of the court. Nothing was left to the jury but to assess the damages against him. To pay these Verres' property was confiscated and sold.

Although the trial terminated with the first Action, Cicero afterwards worked up the material which he had collected into five speeches; and these he published as the second Action. In them he is careful throughout to preserve the fiction of a court-trial. Of these five speeches the first is introductory, being a review of Verres' career in public life; the remaining four deal specifically with his maladministration in Sicily, each in turn covering a different branch of the accusation against him. The selection which follows is from the fourth of this group of five, and is known as Book Four. It covers that branch of the accusation against Verres which deals with his plunder of art treasures, and accordingly has for its subtitle *de signis*.

52. Unius etiam urbis omnium pulcherrimae atque ornatissimae, Syracusarum, direptionem commemorabo et in medium proferam, iudices, ut aliquando totam huius generis orationem concludam atque definiam. Nemo fere vestrum est quin quem ad modum captae sint a M. Marcello Syracusae saepe audierit, non numquam etiam in annalibus legerit. Conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, huius praetoris adventum cum illius imperatoris victoria, huius cohortem impuram cum illius exercitū invicto, huius libidines cum illius continentia: ab illo qui cepit conditas, ab hoc qui constitutas accepit captas dicetis Syracusas. Ac iam illa omitto quae disperse a me multis in locis dicentur ac dicta

sunt, forum Syracusanorum, quod introitu Marcelli purum a caede servatum est, id adventu Verris Siculorum innocentium sanguine redundasse, portum Syracusanorum, qui tum et nostris classibus et Carthaginiensium clausus fuisset, 5 eum isto praetore Cilicum myoparoni praedonibusque patuisse; mitto adhibitam vim ingenuis, matres familias violatas, quae tum in urbe capta commissa non sunt neque odio hostili neque licentia militari neque more belli neque iure victoriae; mitto, inquam, haec omnia, quae ab isto per 10 triennium perfecta sunt; ea quae coniuncta cum illis rebus sunt de quibus antea dixi cognoscite.

Urbem Syracusas maximam esse Graecarum, pulcherrimam omnium saepe audistis. Est, iudices, ita ut dicitur. Nam et situ est cum munito tum ex omni aditu vel 15 terra vel mari praeclaro ad aspectum, et portus habet prope in aedificatione amplexuque urbis inclusos; qui cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu coniunguntur et confluunt. Eorum coniunctione pars oppidi quae appellatur Insula, mari disiuncta angusto, ponte rursus adiungitur 20 et continetur. 53. Ea tanta est urbs ut ex quattuor uribus maximis constare dicatur; quarum una est ea quam dixi Insula, quae duobus portibus cincta in utriusque portus ostium aditumque proiecta est; in qua domus est quae Hieronis regis fuit, qua praetores uti solent. In ea sunt 25 aedes sacrae complures, sed duae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Dianae, et altera, quae fuit ante istius adventum ornatissima, Minervae. In hac insula extrema est fons aquae dulcis, cui nomem Arethusa est, incredibili magnitudine, plenissimus piscium, qui fluctu totus operiretur 30 nisi munitione ac mole lapidum diiunctus esset a mari. Altera autem est urbs Syracusis, cui nomem Achradina est;

in qua forum maximum, pulcherrimae porticus, ornatissimum prytanium, amplissima est curia templumque egregium Iovis Olympii ceteraeque urbis partes, quae una via lata perpetua multisque transversis divisae privatis aedificiis continentur. Tertia est urbs quae, quod in ea parte 5 Fortunae fanum antiquum fuit, Tycha nominata est; in qua gymnasium amplissimum est et complures aedes sacrae, coliturque ea pars et habitatur frequentissime. Quarta autem est quae, quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur; quam ad summam theatrum maxi- 10 mum, praeterea duo templa sunt egregia, Cereris unum, alterum Liberae, signumque Apollinis, qui Temenites vocatur, pulcherrimum et maximum; quod iste si portare potuisset, non dubitasset auferre.

54. Nunc ad Marcellum revertar, ne haec a me sine causa 15 commemorata esse videantur. Qui cum tam praeclaram urbem vi copiisque cepisset, non putavit ad laudem populi Romani hoc pertinere, hanc pulchritudinem, ex qua praesertim periculi nihil ostenderetur, delere et exstinguere. Itaque aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, 20 sic pepercit quasi ad ea defendenda cum exercitu, non oppugnanda venisset. In ornatu urbis habuit victoriae rationem, habuit humanitatis; victoriae putabat esse multa Romam deportare quae ornamento urbi esse possent, humanitatis non plane exspoliare urbem, praesertim quam 25 conservare voluisset. In hac partitione ornatus non plus victoria Marcelli populo Romano adpetivit quam humanitas Syracusanis reservavit. Romam quae adportata sunt, ad aedem Honoris et Virtutis itemque aliis in locis videmus. Nihil in aedibus, nihil in hortis posuit, nihil in suburbano; 30 putavit, si urbis ornamenta domum suam non contulisset,

domum suam ornamento urbi futuram. Syracusis autem permulta atque egregia reliquit; deum vero nullum violavit, nullum attigit. Conferte Verrem, non ut hominem cum homine comparetis, ne qua tali viro mortuo fiat iniuria, sed ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et iuris dictionem cum ferro et armis, adventum et comitatum cum exercitu et victoria conferatis.

55. Aedis Minervae est in Insula, de qua ante dixi; quam Marcellus non attigit, quam plenam atque ornatam
10 reliquit; quae ab isto sic spoliata atque direpta est non ut ab hoste aliquo, qui tamen in bello religionem et consuetudinis iura retineret, sed ut a barbaris praedonibus vexata esse videatur. Pugna erat equestris Agathocli regis in tabulis picta praeclare; iis autem tabulis interiores templi
15 parietes vestiebantur. Nihil erat ea pictura nobilius, nihil Syracusis quod magis visendum putaretur. Has tabulas M. Marcellus, cum omnia victoria illa sua profana fecisset, tamen religione impeditus non attigit; iste, cum illa propter diuturnam pacem fidelitatemque populi Syracusani
20 sacra religiosaque accepisset, omnis eas tabulas abstulit, parietes quorum ornatus tot saecula manserant, tot bella effugerant, nudos ac deformatos reliquit. Et Marcellus qui, si Syracusas cepisset, duo templa se Romae dedicaturum voverat, is id quod erat aedificaturus iis rebus
25 ornare quas ceperat noluit: Verres qui non Honori neque Virtuti, quem ad modum ille, sed Veneri et Cupidini vota deberet, is Minervae templum spoliare conatus est. Ille deos deorum spoliis ornari noluit, hic ornamenta Minervae virginis in meretriciam domum transtulit. Viginti et
30 septem praeterea tabulas pulcherrime pictas ex eadem aede sustulit, in quibus erant imagines Siciliae regum ac tyrannorum.

norum, quae non solum pictorum artificio delectabant, sed etiam commemoratione hominum et cognitione formarum. Ac videte quanto taetrius hic tyrannus Syracusanis fuerit quam quisquam superiorum, quia, cum illi tamen ornarint templa deorum immortalium, hic etiam illorum monumenta 5 atque ornamenta sustulit.

56. Iam vero quid ego de valvis illius templi commemorem? Vereor ne haec qui non viderunt omnia me nimis augere atque ornare arbitrentur; quod tamen nemo suspicari debet, tam esse me cupidum ut tot viros primarios 10 velim, praesertim ex iudicum numero, qui Syracusis fuerint, qui haec viderint, esse temeritati et mendacio meo conscios. Confirmare hoc liquido, iudices, possum, valvas magnificentiores, ex auro atque ebore perfectiores, nullas umquam ullo in templo fuisse. Incredibile dictu est quam multi 15 Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerint. Nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant; esto; verum tamen honestius est rei publicae nostrae, iudices, ea quae illis pulchra esse videantur imperatorem nostrum in bello reliquisse quam praetorem in pace abs- 20 tulisse. Ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis; ea detrahenda curavit omnia. Gorgonis os pulcherrimum cinctum anguibus revellit atque abstulit, et tamen indicavit se non solum artificio sed etiam pretio quaestuque duci; nam bullas aureas omnis ex iis valvis, 25 quae erant multae et graves, non dubitavit auferre; quarum iste non opere delectabatur sed pondere. Itaque eius modi valvas reliquit ut quae olim ad ornandum templum erant maxime nunc tantum ad claudendum factae esse videantur.

Etiamne gramineas hastas — vidi enim vos in hoc nomine, 30 cum testis diceret, commoveri: quod erat eius modi ut semel

vidisse satis esset, — in quibus neque manu factum quicquam neque pulchritudo erat ulla, sed tantum magnitudo incredibilis de qua vel audire satis esset, nimium videre plus quam semel, — etiam id concupisti?

5 57. Nam Sappho quae sublata de prytanio est dat tibi iustam excusationem, prope ut concedendum atque ignoscendum esse videatur. Silanionis opus tam perfectum, tam elegans, tam elaboratum quisquam non modo privatus sed
10 populus potius haberet quam homo elegantissimus atque eruditissimus, Verres? Nimirum contra dici nihil potest. Nostrum enim unus quisque, qui tam beati quam iste est non sumus, tam delicati esse non possumus, si quando aliquid istius modi videre volet, eat ad aedem Felicitatis, ad monumentum Catuli, in porticum Metelli, det operam
15 ut admittatur in alicuius istorum Tusculanum, spectet forum ornatum, si quid iste suorum aedilibus commodarit: Verres haec habeat domi, Verres ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum habeat plenam domum, villas refertas. Etiamne huius operari studia ac delicias, iudices, perferetis? qui ita
20 natus, ita educatus est, ita factus et animo et corpore ut multo appositior ad ferenda quam ad auferenda signa esse videatur. Atque haec Sappho sublata quantum desiderium sui reliquerit, dici vix potest. Nam cum ipsa fuit egregie facta, tum epigramma Graecum pernobile incisum est in
25 basi, quod iste eruditus homo et Graeculus, qui haec subtiliter iudicat, qui solus intellegit, si unam litteram Graecam scisset, certe non sustulisset. Nunc enim quod scriptum est inani in basi declarat quid fuerit, et id ablatum indicat.

30 Quid? signum Paeanis ex aede Aesculapi praeclare factum, sacrum ac religiosum, non sustulisti? quod omnes

propter pulchritudinem visere, propter religionem colere solebant. Quid? ex aede Liberi simulacrum Aristaei non tuo imperio palam ablatum est? Quid? ex aede Iovis religiosissimum simulacrum Iovis Imperatoris, quem Graeci Urion nominant, pulcherrime factum nonne abstulisti? 5 Quid? ex aede Liberae parinum caput illud pulcherrimum, quod visere solebamus, num dubitasti tollere? Atque ille Paeon sacrificiis anniversariis simul cum Aesculapio apud illos colebatur; Aristaeus, qui [ut Graeci ferunt, Liberi filius] inventor olei esse dicitur, una cum Libero patre apud illos 10 eodem erat in templo consecratus. 58. Iovem autem Imperatorem quanto honore in suo templo fuisse arbitramini? Conicere potestis, si recordari volueritis quanta religione fuerit eadem specie ac forma signum illud quod ex Macedonia captum in Capitolio posuerat T. Flamininus. Etenim 15 tria ferebantur in orbe terrarum signa Iovis Imperatoris uno in genere pulcherrime facta, unum illud Macedonicum quod in Capitolio vidimus, alterum in Ponti ore et angustiis, tertium quod Syracusis ante Verrem praetorem fuit. Illud Flamininus ita ex aede sua sustulit ut in Capitolio, hoc est in 20 terrestri domicilio Iovis poneret. Quod autem est ad introitum Ponti, id, cum tam multa ex illo mari bella emergerint, tam multa porro in Pontum invecta sint, usque ad hanc diem integrum inviolatumque servatum est. Hoc tertium, quod erat Syracusis, quod M. Marcellus armatus et victor viderat, 25 quod religioni concesserat, quod cives atque incolae colere, advenae non solum visere verum etiam venerari solebant, id C. Verres ex templo Iovis sustulit. Ut saepius ad Marcellum revertar, iudices, sic habetote, pluris esse a Syracusanis istius adventu deos quam victoria Marcelli homines desideratos. Etenim ille requisisse etiam dicitur Archimedem 30

illum, summo ingenio hominem ac disciplina, quem cum audisset interfectum permolestè tulisse: iste omnia quae requisivit, non ut conservaret verum ut asportaret requisivit.

5 59. Iam illa quae leviora videbuntur ideo praeteribo, quod mensas Delphicas e marmore, crateras ex aere pulcherrimas, vim maximam vasorum Corinthiorum ex omnibus aedibus sacris abstulit Syracusis. Itaque, iudices, ii qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt solent ducere et unum
10 quidque ostendere, — quos illi mystagogos vocant, — conversam iam habent demonstrationem suam. Nam ut ante demonstrabant quid ubique esset, item nunc quid undique ablatum sit ostendunt.

Quid tum? mediocrine tandem dolore eos adfectos esse
15 arbitramini? Non ita est, iudices, primum quod omnes religione moventur et deos patrios quos a maioribus acceperunt colendos sibi diligenter et retinendos esse arbitrantur; deinde hic ornatus, haec opera atque artificia, signa, tabulae pictae Graecos homines nimio opere delectant. Itaque ex
20 illorum querimoniis intellegere possumus haec illis acerbissima videri quae forsitan nobis levia et contemnenda esse videantur. Mihi credite, iudices, — tametsi vosmet ipsos haec eadem audire certo scio, — cum multas acceperint per hosce annos socii atque exterae nationes calamitates et
25 iniurias, nullas Graeci homines gravius ferunt ac tulerunt quam huiusce modi spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum. Licet iste dicat emissee se, sicuti solet dicere, credite hoc mihi, iudices: nulla umquam civitas tota Asia et Graecia signum ullum, tabulam pictam ullam, ullum denique
30 ornamentum urbis sua voluntate cuiquam vendidit; nisi forte existimatis, posteaquam iudicia severa Romae fieri

desierunt, Graecos homines haec venditare coepisse, quae tum non modo non venditabant, cum iudicia fiebant, verum etiam coemebant; aut nisi arbitramini L. Crasso, Q. Scaevolae, C. Claudio, potentissimis hominibus, quorum aedilitates ornatissimas vidimus, commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis hominibus non fuisse, iis qui post iudiciorum dissolutionem aediles facti sunt fuisse.

60. Acerbiorem etiam scitote esse civitatibus falsam istam et simulatam emptionem quam si qui clam surripiat aut eripiat palam atque auferat; nam turpitudinem summam esse arbitrantur referri in tabulas publicas pretio adductam civitatem, et pretio parvo, ea quae accepisset a maioribus vendidisse atque abalienasse. Etenim mirandum in modum Graeci rebus istis, quas nos contemnimus, delectantur. Itaque maiores nostri facile patiebantur haec esse apud illos quam plurima: apud socios, ut imperio nostro quam ornatissimi florentissimique essent; apud eos autem quos vectigalis aut stipendiarios fecerant tamen haec relinquebant, ut illi, quibus haec iucunda sunt quae nobis levia videntur, haberent haec oblectamenta et solacia servitutis. Quid arbitramini Reginos, qui iam cives Romani sunt, merere velle ut ab iis marmorea Venus illa auferatur? quid Tarentinos, ut Europam in tauro amittant, ut Satyrum qui apud illos in aede Vestae est, ut cetera? quid Thespiensis ut Cupidinis signum, propter quod unum visuntur Thespieae, quid Cnidios ut Venerem marmoream, quid ut pictam Coos, quid Ephesios ut Alexandrum, quid Cyzicenos ut Aiace[m] aut Medeam, quid Rhodios ut Ialysum, quid Atheniensis ut ex marmore Iacchum aut Paralum pictum aut ex aere Myronis buculam? Longum est et non necessarium commemorare quae apud quosque visenda

sunt tota Asia et Graecia; verum illud est quam ob rem haec commemorem, quod existimare vos hoc volo, mirum quendam dolorem accipere eos ex quorum urbibus haec auferantur.

Page 255, line 3. — in medium proferam : *reveal, bring to light.*

3. aliquando : *at last*; compare p. 184, l. 28, and contrast its use on p. 151, l. 10.. By means of this word, which implies delay, Cicero intimates to his hearers he is aware that in adding further to the mass of details already adduced he may possibly be taxing their patience. Since, however, apprehension on his part is assumed rather than real, the effect of **aliquando** is to serve as a kind of apology for the length of his account.

ut . . . concludam atque definiam : *therewith at last to complete and bring to an end.* A parenthetical clause of purpose, a use of which Cicero is fond. See p. 127, l. 18; p. 131, l. 28; p. 175, l. 24.

huius generis : *i.e.* robberies of art treasures.

5. quin : is here the equivalent of **qui . . . non**, and so is followed by **audierit . . . legerit** as subjunctives of characteristic. This use of **quin** occurs only after a negative idea expressed or implied. Cf. **Nemo Lilybaei fuit quin viderit**, *Verr.* 5, 54, 140. So in English we may say either, "There was no one that did not see"; or, "There was no one but saw." H. 594 II; LM. 915; A. 559, 2; G. 556; B. 284, 3; (H. 504).

quem ad modum : for the sober facts of history as against rhetorical flourish, one should turn to Livy, who says (25, 31) that Syracuse was sacked: **Urbs diripienda militi data est.**

Captae sint . . . audierit : in **captae sint** we have a subjunctive subordinate to a subjunctive, and the tense is perfect since **audierit** itself represents the indicative perfect definite. Lane, who in discussing such instances cites this very example, says: "In subordinate sentences, the perfect subjunctive has the main sequence when it represents the indicative perfect definite, and the secondary when it represents the indicative historical perfect, or the imperfect."—Lat. Gr. 1765. As an instance of the latter, he cites *ad Fam.* 2, 16, 1: **qua re acciderit ut id suspicari quod scribis, nescio**, *how it came to pass that you suspected what you write, I can't imagine.*

Marcellus : "M. Claudius Marcellus was one of the chief Roman generals in the second Punic War. He took Syracuse in B.C. 212, after a siege of more than 2 years, in which all his powerful military engines were rendered wholly unavailing by the superior skill and science of Archimedes, who directed those of the besieged. On the capture of the city Archimedes was one of the inhabitants slain by the Roman soldiers. Marcellus fell in battle against Hannibal in 208."—Dent's *Smaller Cl. Dict.* ed. by E. H. Blakeney.

7. *conferte . . . dicetis*: The imperative *conferte* is here equivalent to a condition, *i.e.* *si conferetis . . . dicetis*, a not infrequent use. So in English, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." — St. Matthew's Gospel, VII, 7. Observe, however, one difference: that whereas in English the two clauses are uniformly connected, in Latin they are left unconnected. This omission of *et* is characteristic of good prose. In fact only in later prose (*e.g.* that of Seneca) should we find two such clauses connected as in English.

Note the highly rhetorical structure of this period, — the several pairs of sharply contrasted words, and the balanced sentence at the end.

As a matter of fact, whatever consideration Marcellus may have shown the Syracusans was far less than Cicero here leads one to think. But in his capacity as advocate, the orator was bound to make out a strong case, and so it suited his immediate purpose to magnify any restraint evinced in the conduct of Marcellus that thereby the contrast between it and the rapacity of Verras might be the more marked.

8. *cohortem impuram*: *villainous mob*. Thus Cicero characterizes those in the suite of Verres, who as a provincial magistrate representing the Roman *imperium* should have had an imposing retinue.

9. *libidines*: The plural of abstract nouns is often used to express instances of a quality, or acts.

Hence *libidines* = *acts of lawlessness*, as *audaciae* = *acts of insolence*, and *fortitudines* = *cases of heroism*. See p. 109, l. 26.

10. *illa omitto*: a good example of a well-known rhetorical device. Do you recognize it?

12. *locis*: what would be the form of the nom. pl.?

Page 256, line 1. — *purum a caede*: *free from bloodshed*. This is at variance with Livy's statement: *multa irae, multa avaritiae foeda exempla*.

1. *forum . . . quod . . . id*.

3. *portum . . . qui . . . eum*: cf. p. 171, l. 6.

5. *Cilicum*: see note on *Ciliciam*, p. 171, l. 23.

myoparo: a small war vessel, *privateer*. Really a Greek word transliterated.

7. *Commissa non sunt neque . . . neque . . . neque*. After a general negative, *neque . . . neque* may be used to distribute the parts of a compound sentence without destroying the negation.

10. **perfecta sunt**: *were perpetrated*.

12. **Urbem Syracusas**: To understand the description which follows, you should refer to plans such as are accessible in the ordinary Greek and Roman histories.

maximam: The circuit of its walls was more than 20 miles.

14. **et situ est . . . et portus habet**: The repetition of **et** serves to link up **est** and **habet**, while **cum . . . tum** serve to link up **munito** and **praeclaro**. Each of the two adjectives is in turn to be construed with **situ** as forming with it a descriptive ablative, in the predicate position; and finally **praeclaro** is itself limited by **ex omni aditu**.

15. **prope . . . inclusos**: "He means this as a special feature of Syracuse, because it was more common for ancient towns, especially Greek ones, to be built at some distance from the sea, with a harbor detached from them, though sometimes joined by long walls, as at Athens." — Walford, Extracts from Cicero, *ad loc.*

17. **in exitu**: if **aditus**, as is quite evident, designates the sea approach to the harbor, then **exitus**, since it is manifestly used as a sort of antithesis to **aditus**, must refer to the narrow channel which connected the two independent harbors lying one on either side of Ortygia ("Quail-island") or Insula — the site of the original town. Cf. below, **Insula . . . duobus portibus cincta**.

25. **Hieronis**: Hiero II, king of Syracuse, B.C. 270-216. He sided with the Carthaginians at the commencement of the first Punic War (B.C. 264), but in the following year he concluded a peace with the Romans; and from this time until his death he remained the steadfast friend and ally of the Romans.

26. **aedes sacrae**: *temples*. Since normally the plural **aedes** would mean 'a house,' **sacrae** is added to preclude this acceptance of the word.

antecellant: this verb occurs on p. 162, l. 13.

29. **Dianae**: Artemis, the patroness of Syracuse.

Arethusa: a woodland nymph of Elis. For the myth of Arethusa and Alpheus, which will explain how this famous fountain got its name, see Ovid, *Met.* 5, 573-641; and Galey, *Classic Myths*.

30. **totus**: here in place of an adv., *wholly*. Recall Caesar's expression, **totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit**, *B. G.* VI. 5.

Page 257, line 2. — **porticus**: see that you know its declension; observe the gender. In this respect it is one of a group that present an exception. What are the others?

3. **prytanium**: another spelling is **prytaneum**. In each form the vowel of the penult is long, since it represents a diphthong, the word itself being a transliteration of the Greek *πρυτανεῖον*. **Id est penetrale urbis, ubi publice quibus is honos datus est, vescuntur**; Livy, 41, 20, 7.

6. **continentur**: *consist of*.

Tycha: a transliteration of Gk. *τύχη*, Lat. **fortuna**.

9. **habitatur**: the common construction after this verb in the active is **in** + the abl. Hence as an intransitive it would normally be used in the passive impersonally. Departure from the norm in our passage is doubtless due to the influence of **colitur**.

10. **postrema coaedifica est**: the use of the adjective here is analogous to that of **primus in**, **Est primus rogatus sententiam**, *He was the first to be asked his opinion*.

11. **Neapolis**: *i.e.* *Νέα πόλις*, the new city.

quam ad summam: observe the associated verb. This is important for the meaning of **ad**.

theatrum: the remains of the great theatre, and of an amphitheatre of the Roman period, are the most important ruins of the ancient town.

16. **revertar**: remember that this verb is a semi-deponent, but, unlike other semi-deponents, is deponent in the present system; not the perfect. The principal parts should be given **revertor, reverti** (inf.), **reverti** (perf. ind.), **reversus**.

18. **non putavit . . . hoc pertinere . . . delere**: as to Marcellus, we learn from Livy, 25, 24, that he wept — **partim gaudio tantae perpetratae rei, partim vetusta gloria urbis**.

20. **ostenderetur**: the subjunctive is not to be explained as due to indirect discourse, but rather on the principle that this is a relative clause denoting a reason. See note on **qui . . . sentirent**, p. 124, l. 26.

23. **rationem habere**: this idiom occurs on p. 163, l. 10. What sort of genitive is that which follows?

24. **Virtutis . . . humanitatis**: What use of the genitive have we here? See note on **dignitatis**, p. 143, l. 21.

deportare: *to bring home*. A technical term used of magistrates upon quitting their province to return to Rome, cf. p. 183, l. 21.

25. **multa Romam deportare**: herein he was the forerunner of other Roman generals, and in modern times of Napoleon.

quae . . . possent: relative clause of characteristic.

31. **Aedibus**: contrast the meaning here with that of the singular

above. Elsewhere in Cicero's writings (*de Re-pub.* I. 21) we are told that Marcellus kept nothing for himself except the planetary sphere of Archimedes.

in suburbano: this is from the neuter of the adjective used substantively; that is **suburbanum** = **suburbanum praedium**.

Page 258, line 1. — **Contulisset**: What mood and tense of the direct discourse is here represented? If this were a supposition contrary to fact, wherein would the form of the conclusion be different?

2. **domum suam ornamento urbi**: *i.e.* as palpable evidence of self-sacrificing devotion to the state, and consequently in the eyes of his countrymen ground for civic pride.

6. **forum**: *the courts*; **iuris dictio**: *administration of justice*. So elsewhere we find **in iure dicundo** in reference to the praetor's judicial functions.

7. **adventum**: the official term for the entry of a governor into his province, as **comitatus** is the word for his suite.

9. **Aedis**: this no less than **aedes** is a form of the nom. sing.

12. **tamen**: the concession is implied in the context rather than expressed.

14. **Agathocles**: sovereign of Syracuse, B.C. 317–289. Some Greek names in **-es** have the genitive in **-is** or **-i**: as **Socrates**, Gen. **Socratis** or **Socrati**.

15. **in tabulis picta**: *painted on panels*.

16. **pictura**: *series of pictures*.

17. **Visendum**: for this word, turn to p. 173, l. 24.

18. **profana**: predicate adjective agreeing with **omnia**.

25. **id quod**: *what*.

28. **deberet**: Mark the shift from the indicative **voverat**, which merely records a single act of Marcellus, to the subjunctive here, which serves to stamp a certain trait upon Verres.

30. **Viginti et septem**: wherein is this as Latin exceptional?

31. **tabulas . . . pictas . . . in quibus**: *panels on which*.

Page 259, line 4. — **quanto taetrior**: see note on **paulo**, p. 109, l. 15.

5. **quisquam**: a word the use of which should be well understood. It is used only in negative sentences, or in interrogative sentences implying a negative, in conditional sentences, in clauses after a comparative, as here, and with **sine**. Learn the phrase, **sine cuiusquam suspicione**. See p. 125, l. 4.

tamen: as above; *i.e.* tyrants though they were.

8. quid . . . commemorem? Subjunctive in a deliberative question. See p. 170, l. 14 ff.

9. qui non viderunt: *i.e.* ei qui. See note on p. 137, l. 5.

10. quod tamen: *whereas*. Recall the use of quod in such expressions as quod si, quod nisi.

11. cupidum: *prejudiced, partisan, biased*. So to the corresponding substantive, cupiditas, there attaches not infrequently in Cicero the sense of *partiality*. See his *pro Plancio*, 43.

16. incredibile dictu est: What is the subject of est?

19. esto: *be it so, grant that*.

honestius: What would be its form, (a) in the positive, (b) in the superlative?

22. argumenta: *subjects*. The word is found in this sense in Virg. *Aen.* 7, 791; also in Ovid, *Met.* 13, 683; and again in 6, 69.

23. Gorgōnis os: *a Medusa head*.

26. bullas: "The studs or bosses used for adorning doors. Such still exist in the doors of the Pantheon at Rome." — Hall, F. W., ed. the Fourth Verrine.

31. gramineas: *of bamboo*.

Page 260, line 4. — Vel: See p. 184, l. 21.

4. nimium: here an adjective, predicate use, in parallel construction with satis. Above (Nimium forsitan) the form is adverbial, and thus used is interchangeable with nimis.

5. id: instead of eas.

6. Nam: implies an ellipsis, such as, "I cannot but be surprised at this, contrasting in mind as I do the bamboo shafts with a real gem of art like the Sappho."

8. Silanion: an Athenian, a distinguished statuary in bronze, who flourished B.C. 324. He was, then, contemporary with Alexander the Great.

9. non modo: *I will not say*. See p. 185, l. 23.

quisquam . . . haberet: *was any one to possess? should any one have possessed?* For the subjunctive, see H. 559, 4; 557, A. 444. Cf. quis umquam arbitraretur? p. 170, l. 2.

12. beati: cf. p. 116, l. 1.

eat: *must go*.

15. monumentum Catuli: the temple built by Catulus to record his

victory over the Cimbri, 101 B.C. In the winning of this victory he was again associated with Marius, even as he had been associated with him the year preceding in the consulship. See p. 193, l. 2. It was the son of this Catulus who opposed the Gabinian and Manilian laws.

16. **Tusculanum**: really an adjective agreeing with **praedium** understood, *i.e.* a country-seat at Tusculum, which was a favorite place for the villas of the wealthy. Hortensius already had a splendid villa there, and Cicero himself was to have one there later in life.

17. **ornatum**: *when decked out*. This duty would fall to the aediles, for they had charge of the public buildings, and among them of the temples.

commodarint: **commodare** here means *to lend*. One of the ways in which the aediles added to the splendor of festal occasions was by borrowing works of art to adorn the forum. Cicero in another place alludes to this practice: **C. Claudius, cuius aedilitatem magnificentissimam** scimus fuisse, **usus est hoc Cupidine tam diu dum forum dis immortalibus populoque Romano habuit ornatum, et, cum hospes esset Heiorum, Mamertini autem populi patronus, ut illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, sic ipse diligens fuit ad reportandum, Verr. 4, 6.**

20. **operari**: *workman, artisan; coarse fellow*.

studia: *fancies*; cf. **studiosus**, *fancier*; p. 127, l. 27.

22. **ferenda . . . auferenda**: there is a sally of wit in the juxtaposition of these words and the contradistinction between them which is thereby sharply brought out. Cicero suggests that Verres is better fitted to act as porter than to pose as a connoisseur.

23. **haec Sappho sublata**: for several instances of this use of the perfect participle to convey the leading idea, see p. 161, ll. 3-6. For the structure of the sentence as a whole compare above, **Incredibile dictu est . . . reliquerit**.

28. **Nunc**: *as it is*. When does **nunc** have this special meaning?

Page 261, line 6. — Urios (-us) i, a title of Jupiter, being a transliteration of Gk. *ὄριος*. That is, the god whose statue is here spoken of — *Zēds ὄριος* — the god of favorable winds, was by some fanciful reasoning identified with Iuppiter Imperator.

7. **parinum**: meaningless. The text is corrupt and the true reading is apparently beyond recovery.

Libero patre: *father Liber*; **pater** is used as a title of honor to gods, *e.g.* Mars, Bacchus.

13. **suū templo**: for the use of **suo**, see note on p. 103, l. 4.

16. **Flamininus**: T. Quinctius Flamininus, consul B.C. 198, had the conduct of the war against Philip of Macedon, whom he defeated at Cynoscephalae, in Thessaly, in 197.

19. **in Ponte ore**: the Thracian Bosphorus (Channel of Constantinople), which unites the Propontis or sea of Marmora with the Euxine or Black Sea.

20. **Ante Verrem praetorem**: *before the praetorship of Verres*. So **post me quaestorem**, in *Caecil. Div.* 2, 4. Cf. **ante civitatem datam**, p. 194, l. 22.

21. **ita . . . ut**: see note on p. 148, l. 3.

ex aede sua: *i.e. from the temple it belonged to*. For the use of **sua**, see note on **suo** above.

23. **emerserint . . . invecta sint**: refer respectively to offensive wars waged by the peoples of Pontus (cf. **emergere**, p. 159, l. 11) and to invasions on the part of the Romans.

27. **incolae**: *resident aliens*, whose status was like that of the metics among the population of Athens; while **advenae** means *travelers* or *visitors*.

30. **habetote**: observe the form. **Habeto, habetote** are used in the sense of *you are to understand*. Learn further that the future imperatives **memento, mementote** (*bear in mind*) and **scito, scitote** (*you must know*) are regular instead of the presents, which are lacking or rare.

Page 262, line 1. — **Archimедem illum**: for **illum** cf. **Magnus ille Alexander**, p. 201, l. 22.

7. **mensas Delphicas**: tables with three legs like the Delphic tripod. They were used in the houses of the wealthy as **abaci** or sideboards for displaying plate on.

8. **vim**: for its meaning here, see p. 165, l. 26.

vasorum: observe that **vas** is a heteroclite.

Corinthiorum: "Vessels of old Corinthian bronze were highly valued by Roman collectors. . . . Inscriptions show that collectors had slaves (**a Corinthiis**) whose sole duty was to take charge of these bronzes. Verres was proscribed (43 A.D.), and so lost his life at the same time as his prosecutor Cicero, because of his **Corinthia** which Anthony coveted." — Duff. *ad Sen. Dial X.* 12, 2.

11. **mystagōgos**: **mystagōgus** originally designated a guide to mysteries, or one who initiated others into mysteries such, for instance, as

those which were celebrated at Eleusis; but as here applied it corresponds in meaning to **cicerone** (pl. **ciceroni**), a traveler's guide.

nimio opere: analogous in formation to **magnopere** (**magno opere**), **tantopere**, **quanto opere**.

28. **credite hoc mihi**: *accept this on my authority*. Remember **credo** takes a direct object of the thing believed; e.g. *Caes. B.G. 3, 18, 6*. For another instance of **credo** followed both by a dative and an accusative, see *ad Att. VI, 2, 3*.

31. **nisi forte**: This is the regular way of introducing a **reductio ad absurdum**, i.e., If the Greeks never sold their works of art in those days when there were courts of justice worthy of the name, how much less likely that they should do so now, when from the lax state of the courts they might fail to get their money paid.

Page 263, line 1. — **posteaquam**: more frequent in Cicero than **postquam**.

4. **L. Crasso, Q. Scaevolae, C. Claudio . . . non fuisse, iis . . . fuisse**: note the coördination here with asyndeton.

Crasso: L. Licinius Crassus, the famous advocate and orator, who was consul B.C. 95, censor 92, and died in 91. Cicero as a boy had a chance to hear him. See *Introd. p. 10*.

5. **Scaevolae**: Quintus Scaevola, pontifex maximus, the famous jurist and statesman. Consul B.C. 95 with Crassus, the orator, as his colleague. After his consulship Scaevola was proconsul of Asia. Subsequently he was made pontifex maximus. He, too, was among the teachers of Cicero, just as Scaevola, the augur, had been before him.

10. **si qui**: **qui** is properly adjectival, e.g. **si qui est sensus in morte**, *Phil. IX. 13*.

The same confusion is found in the use of **aliqui, aliquis**; e.g. **At quis appellat? magistratus aliqui? Nemo. Senator? Ne id quidem.**

Syracusanorum aliqui? Minime. Verr. 4, 146. Contrast **magistratus aliqui**, where **aliqui** is adjectival, with **Syracusanorum aliqui**, where it is substantival.

12. **referri**: what is its subject?

16. **facile patiebantur**: *were quite content that*, (*Hall*).

19. **quos . . . fecerant**: i.e. *compelled to grant supplies or to pay tribute*. **Stipendiarii** denotes those who had to pay a fixed sum annually; **vectigales**, those who paid in kind, like the **civitates decumanae** of Sicily, which were required to pay a yearly tax of one-tenth of their produce.

22. *quid arbitramini . . . merere velle*: *What price do you think they would take?* This idiom will be more readily grasped if one understands that *merere* means *to earn* as against *mereri*, which means *to deserve*. "The verb is commonest in the comic writers. Cf. also *de Nat. Deor.* 1, 67, *quid enim mereas ut Epicurus esse desinas?* 'What would you take to give up Epicureanism?' " — Hall, ed. *ad loc.*

28. *quid ut pictam Coos*: the repetition of *ut* here shows that *pictam* is coördinate with *marmoream*.

31. *Longum est*: *It would be tedious*. H. 525, 2; A. 522, a; B. 304, 3.

Page 264, line 1. — *mirum quendam dolorem*: *a truly surprising degree of sorrow*. "Following an adjective, *quidam* may be used either to limit, as *De Orat.* 1, 3, 12; or to heighten as in 1, 3, 14." — Wilkins. Cf. *mira quaedam . . . religio*. Verr. 4, 107, *a truly wonderful . . . cult*.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY CONTAINING WORDS FOUND IN THE IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

A

ab-aliēnō, āre, āvī, ātum, v. tr., to convey away, make a formal transfer of, sell, alienate.

Achradīna, ae, f., a part of the city of Syracuse.

advena, ae, m. and f., a stranger, foreigner.

aedificātiō, ōnis, f. (aedificā-tiō, aedificō), the process of building, a building.

aedilis, is, m. (aedēs), a commissioner of buildings, aedile.

aedilitās, ātis, f., the office of an aedile, aedileship.

Aesculāpius, i, m., the god of medicine.

Āiax, ācis, m., a hero of the Trojan War.

anguis, is, m. and f., a serpent, snake.

annālis, is, abl. annālī, m. (annālis, e, relating to a year; sc. liber), a record of events, chronicles, annals.

anniversārius, a, um, adj. (annus + vertō), returning every year, annual, yearly.

ap-petō (ad-petō), ere, ivī or ii, itum, v. tr., to strive for, reach after; to desire, seek, court.

Apollō, inis, m., the son of Jupiter and Latona and twin brother of Diana.

ap-portō (ad-portō), āre, āvī, ātum, v. tr., to carry, convey, bring along.

ap-positus (ad-p), a, um, adj., fit, proper, suitable.

Archimēdēs, is, m., the famous mathematician of Syracuse.

Aristaeus, i, m., an old divinity of Greece, patron of pasturage, bee-keeping, and oil-culture.

artificium, i, n. (artific-ium, from artifex, craftsman), craftsmanship, skill, art, craft, cunning; a work of art.

asportō (abs-portō), āre, āvī, ātum, v. tr., carry away, carry off, transport, remove.

aureus, a, um, adj. (aur-eus, aurum), made of gold, golden.

B

basis, is, f. (βάσις), a foundation, support, base, pedestal.

būcula, ae, f. dim. (bōs), a heifer, young cow.

bullā, ae, f., a boss, knob (upon a door).

C

Cerēs, eris, f., the daughter of Saturn, goddess of agriculture.

Cilix, icis, *adj.*, Cilician; *Pl.*

Cilicēs, um, *m.*, the Cilicians.

Claudius, C. aedile in B.C. 99.

Cnidius, a, um, *adj.*, of Cnidus; *masc. pl. as subst.*, the people of Cnidus.

coaedificō, āre, —, ātus (*com* + aedificō), to build up, build together, join (*in building*).

coēmo, ere, ēmī, ēmptum (*com* + emō), to purchase, buy up.

commercium, ī, *n.* (*com* + merx), trade, traffic, commerce.

conclūdō, ere, sī, sum (*cum* + claudō), to shut up, enclose; to repress, limit, restrain; to end, finish, conclude.

Corinthius, a, um, *adj.* (Corinthus), of Corinth, Corinthian.

Cōis, a, um, *adj.* (Κῶος), of Cos (*an island in the Aegean*); *masc. pl. as subst.*, the Coans.

crātēra, ae, *f.* (κρατήρ), a mixing-vessel, wine-bowl, punch-bowl.

cupīdō, inis, *f.* (cupiō), desire; *masc.* (*personified*) Cupid (*the god of desire*).

D

dēformātus, a, um, *adj.* (*p. p.* of dēformō, to bring out of shape), disfigured, marred.

dēliciae, ārum, *f.*, delight, pleasure, charm, luxurious pleasures.

Delphicus, a, um, *adj.* (Δελφικός), of Delphi (*the seat of the famous oracle of Apollo*); Delphic.

dēmōnstrātiō, ōnis, *f.* (dēmōnstrātiō, dēmōnstrō), a showing, pointing out, description.

Diāna, ae, *f.*, Diana (*the sister of Apollo. A divinity of the Romans identified with the Greek Artemis; the goddess of the chase.*)

dictiō, ōnis, *f.* (dic-tiō, dīcō), a speaking, pleading; iūris dictiō, the administration of justice.

dispersē, *adv.* (*old abl. of dispersus, p. p. of dispergō*), here and there, in different places, occasionally.

dissolūtiō, ōnis, *f.* (dissolū-tiō, dissolvō), a dissolving, destroying, breaking up; looseness, dissoluteness.

E

ebur, oris, *n.*, ivory.

ēducō, āre, āvī, ātum, to bring up, rear, train.

ēgregiē, *adv.* (*old abl. of ēgregius*), remarkably, finely, extremely well.

ēlegāns, antis, *adj.* (*for ēligēns, pres. p. of ēligō*), accustomed to select, fastidious, nice, select, choice, neat, elegant.

emo, ere, ēmī, ēmptum, to buy, purchase.

ēmptiō, ōnis, *f.* (ēmp-tiō), buying, a purchase.

equester, tris, tre, *adj.* (eques), of a horseman, equestrian.

Ephesius, a, um, *adj.* of Ephesus (*a renowned city of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana*).

Ephesiī, *masc. pl. as subst.*, the Ephesians.

ex-spoliō, āre, āvī, ātum, *v. tr.*, to spoil, pillage, plunder.

F

forma, ae, *f.*, form, contour, figure, shape; a fine form, beauty.

frequenter, *adv.* (*frequēns*), often, frequently; in great numbers, by many; **ea pars (urbis) habitatur frequentissimē**.

G

Gorgō, onis, f., a Gorgon; *pl.*, Gorgones, the three daughters of Phorcus, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with beautiful faces, snakes for hair, and a petrifying look.

Graeculus, ī, m. (*Graeco + lus*), a Greekling, a petty Greek, an affected Greek.

grāmineus, a, um, adj. (*grāmen*), of grass, covered with grass; **hastae**, *i.e.* of bamboo.

gymnasium, ī, n. (*γυμνάσιον*), a Grecian school for gymnastic training, a gymnasium.

H

hasta, ae, f., a staff, rod; **grāmineae**, reeds of bamboo; a spear, lance, pike.

hortus, ī, m., a garden, pleasure-garden.

hospes, itis, m., an entertainer, host (*as a friend*); a sojourner, visitor, guest.

I

Iālysus, ī, m., a famous picture of the eponymous divinity of the city of Ialysus in Rhodes.

Īacchus, ī, m., Bacchus.

incola, ae, m. and f. (*in + col*, till; *cf.* *agricola*), an inhabitant,

resident; a foreign resident, sojourner.

introitus, ūs, m. (*intro-itus*), a going in, entering, entrance.

invehō, ere, vexī, vectum, v. tr., to carry in, carry against; *pass. as dep.*, to be borne in, carried in, ride into; to fall upon, assail; to attack with words, inveigh against.

in-violātus, a, um, unhurt, uninjured, inviolate.

L

lapis, idis, m., a stone.

Lībera, ae, f. (*fem. of Līber*), an Italian goddess identified with Proserpine.

liquidō, adv. (*abl. of liquidus*), clearly, plainly.

M

Macedonicus, a, um, adj., Macedonian.

marmoreus, a, um, adj. (*marmoreus*), of marble, marble.

mereō, ēre, uī, itum, earn; **quid merēre ut**, take to —.

meretrīcius, a, um, adj. (*meretrīx*), of harlots, of prostitutes.

Minerva, ae, f., the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, and of spinning and weaving, identified with the Grecian Athene.

mūnitio, ōnis, f. (*mūni-tiō, mūniō*), a defending, protecting; a defense, bulwark, walls.

myoparō, ōnis, m., a privateer.

Myrōn (Myrō), ōnis, m., a celebrated Attic sculptor of the fifth century, B.C.

O

oblectāmentum, ī, *n.* (oblectāmentum oblectō), a delight, pleasure, amusement.

oleum, i, *n.*, oil, olive-oil.

Olympius, a, *um*, *adj.*, of Olympus, Olympian.

opera, ae, *f.*, services, pains, attention; operam dare, to devote one's self, exert one's self, take pains, try.

operiō, ire, uī, tum, *v. tr.*, to cover, cover over, *cf.* aperiō.

operāius, i, *m.* (opera), laborer, workman, artisan.

ōrnatus, ūs, *m.* (ōrnā-tus, ōrnō), adornment, ornament; ornaments (*collective use of sing.*).

P

Paeān, ānis, *m.* (Παῖάν), the Healer (*a name of Apollo*).

Paralus, i, *m.*, an Athenian hero, after whom one of the sacred galleys was named.

patrius, a, *um*, *adj.* (pater + ius), of a father, paternal, of one's fathers, ancestral.

partitiō, ōnis, *f.* (parti-tiō, partior), a division, partition.

per-nōbilis, e, *adj.*, very famous.

per-molestē, *adv.*, with much trouble; aliquid permolestē fero, am much vexed at.

pictor, ōris, *m.* (pic-tor, pingō), a painter.

pingō, ere, pīnxi, pictum, *v. tr.*, to paint.

piscis, is, *m.*, a fish.

porrō, *adv.*, furthermore, further, moreover, then again.

porticus, ūs, *f.*, a colonnade, a portico, an arcade.

praetor, ōris, *m.*, a praetor, a propraetor, ex-praetor as governor of a province.

prīmārius, a, *um*, *adj.* (prīmus), first in rank, principal, eminent, distinguished.

profānus, a, *um*, *adj.* (pro + fanum), out of the temple, not sacred, common, profane.

pro-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectum, *v. tr.* (iacio), to throw forward, hold out, extend; (insula) proiecta est, runs out, extends, projects.

Prytanēum (-ium), ī, *n.*, a city-hall (*a public building in a Greek city where the magistrates met and lived at the public expense*).

pulchritūdō, inis, *f.* (pulchri-tūdō, pulcher), beauty; haec pulchritudo, all this beauty.

pūrus, a, *um*, *adj.* clean, pure, unstained.

R

referō, ferre, rettulī, relātum, *v. tr.*, to bring back, return, report, record, set down (*upon a record*), enter (*in an account*).

re-vellō, ere, vellī, volsum, or vulsum, *v. tr.*, to pluck away, pull away, tear off.

S

Sapphō, ūs, *f.*, the famous poetess of Mitylēne in Lesbos.

Satyrus, ī, *m.*, a satyr, forest-god of the train of Bacchus, with goat's feet.

situs, ūs, m., situation, position, site, location.

spoliātiō, ōnis, f. (*spoliā-tiō, spoliō*), a pillaging, robbing, plundering.

stipendiārius, a, um, adj. (*stipendi-ārius, stipendium*), liable to impost, contributing, tributary.

sub-urbānus, a, um, adj. (*sub-urb + ānus*), near the city, near Rome; suburban, *n. subst.*, an estate near Rome, sub-urban villa.

subtiliter, adv. (*subtilis*), finely, acutely, minutely.

surripio, or subripiō, ere, ripuī, reptum, v. tr., to snatch away, take secretly, steal, pilfer, purloin.

Syrācūsae, ārum, f., Syracuse, the famous city in Sicily.

Syrācūsānus, a, um, adj. of Syracuse; *masc. pl. as subst.*, the people of Syracuse, the Syracusans.

T

taurus, ī, m., a bull.

Temenītēs, is, m., an epithet of Apollo at Syracuse.

terrestris, e, adj. (*terra*), of the earth, earthly, terrestrial.

theatrum, ī, n., a theater.

Thespieae, ārum, f., a city of Boeotia.

Thespiēnsis, e, adj. of Thespieae; *pl. as subst.*, the people of Thespieae.

trānsversus, a, um, adj. (*trāns-versus, vertō*), turned across, lying across, athwart, crosswise, viae, cross-streets.

triennium, ī, n. (*trēs + annus; sc. spatium*), three years' time, three years.

Tycha, ae, f., a part of the city of Syracuse, so called from a temple of Fortune in the neighborhood. (*Τύχη = Fortuna*).

Tusculānus, a, um, adj. of Tusculum; *neut. as subst.*, villa at Tusculum, a Tusculan villa.

V

valvae, ārum, f., a pair of door leaves (*used of the magnificent doors of a temple or great house; forēs is a more general term*).

vās, vāsis, n. pl. vāsa, ōrum, a vessel, dish, utensil.

vēnditō, āre, āvī, v. tr. (*freq. of vēndō*), to keep offering for sale, try to sell.

Venus eris, f., Venus (*goddess of love*).

Verrēs, is, m., C. Cornelius Verres (*propraetor in Sicily in B.C. 73*).

vestiō, īre, ivī, itum, v. tr. (*vestis*), to clothe, cover, dress; to deck, array, adorn.

voveō, ēre, vōvī, vōtum, v. tr., to vow, promise solemnly, pledge, devote, consecrate, dedicate.



C0-CDJ-676

